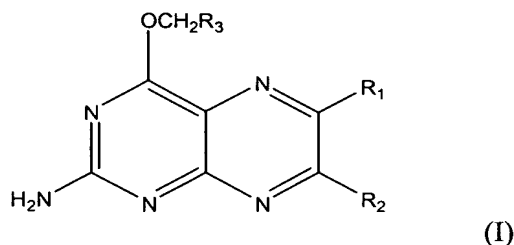


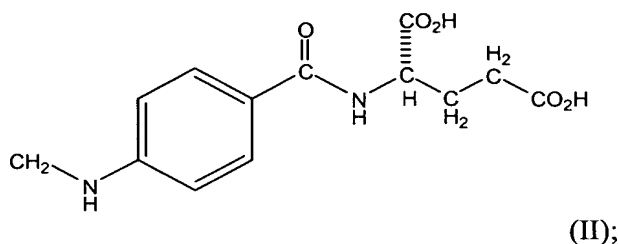
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (Original) A compound of formula (I):



wherein R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, carboxyl, formyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ carboxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ formyl alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, acyloxy, acyloxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, halo, hydroxy, aryl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, dialkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, acylamino, C₁-C₆ alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, and a group of formula (II):



R₃ is (a) phenyl; (b) a cyclic group having at least one 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, optionally with a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring fused thereto, wherein each heterocyclic ring has at least one hetero atom chosen from O, N, or S; or (c) a phenyl group or a cyclic group, said cyclic group optionally with a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring fused thereto, which is substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, aryl, C₁-C₆ alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, polycyclic aryl alkyl containing 2 to 4 aromatic rings wherein the alkyl is a C₁-C₆, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, aryloxy, acyloxy, acyloxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, dialkylamino wherein the

alkyl is C₁-C₆, acylamino, ureido, thioureido, carboxy, carboxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, azido, cyano, cyano C₁-C₆ alkyl, formyl, acyl, dialkoxy alkyl wherein the alkoxy and alkyl are independently C₁-C₆, aminoalkyl wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, and SO_nR' wherein n=0, 1, 2 or 3, R' is H, a C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
with the provisos that (1) R₁ and R₂ are not simultaneously hydrogen; and (2) when R₃ is unsubstituted phenyl, R₁ and R₂ are not simultaneously methyl.

2. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein R₃ is phenyl or a phenyl group substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of halo, hydroxy, aryl, C₁-C₆ alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, polycyclic aryl alkyl containing 2 to 4 aromatic rings wherein the alkyl is a C₁-C₆, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, aryloxy, acyloxy, acyloxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, dialkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, acylamino, ureido, thioureido, carboxy, carboxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, azido, cyano, cyano C₁-C₆ alkyl, formyl, acyl, dialkoxy alkyl wherein the alkoxy and alkyl are independently C₁-C₆, aminoalkyl wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, and SO_nR' wherein n=0, 1, 2 or 3, R' is H, a C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. (Original) The compound of claim 2, wherein R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, carboxyl, formyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ carboxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ formyl alkyl, and a group of formula (II) and R₂ is hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl; and R₃ is phenyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. (Original) The compound of claim 3, wherein R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, carboxyl, formyl, and a group of formula (II) and R₂ is hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. (Original) The compound of claim 4, wherein R₁ is hydroxymethyl, carboxyl, formyl, or a group of formula (II) and R₂ is hydrogen; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. (Original) The compound of claim 5, wherein R₁ is hydroxymethyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

7. (Original) The compound of claim 5, wherein R₁ is carboxyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

8. (Original) The compound of claim 5, wherein R₁ is formyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

9. (Original) The compound of claim 5, wherein R₁ is a group of formula (II); or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10. (Currently Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a compound or salt of claim 1 ~~any one of claims 1 to 9~~.

11. (Original) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 10, further including an antineoplastic alkylating agent.

12. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 10 ~~or 11~~, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is polyethylene glycol.

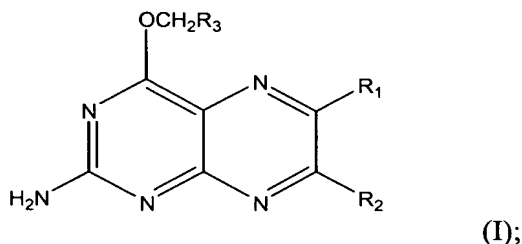
13. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of ~~any one of claim 11~~ claim 11 ~~claims 10 to 12~~, wherein the antineoplastic alkylating agent is a chloroethylating agent.

14. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of ~~any one of claim 11~~ claim 11 ~~claims 10 to 12~~, wherein the antineoplastic alkylating agent is a methylating agent.

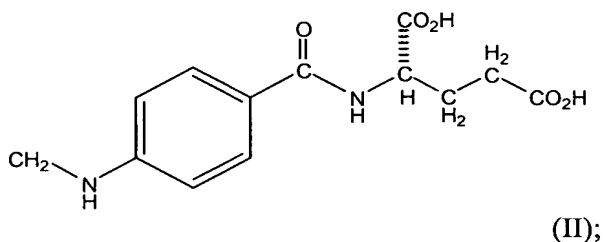
15. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of ~~any one of claim 11~~ claim 11 ~~claims 10 to 12~~, wherein the antineoplastic alkylating agent is selected from the group

consisting of lomustine, carmustine, semustine, nimustine, fotomustine, mitozolomide, clomesone, temozolomide, dacarbazine, procarbazine, streptzocin, and combinations thereof.

16. (Original) A method of enhancing the chemotherapeutic treatment of tumor cells in a mammal with an antineoplastic alkylating agent that causes cytotoxic lesions at the O^6 -position of guanine, which method comprises administering to the mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula (I):



wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, carboxyl, formyl, C_1 - C_6 hydroxyalkyl, C_1 - C_6 carboxyalkyl, C_1 - C_6 formyl alkyl, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, acyloxy, acyloxy C_1 - C_6 alkyl, halo, hydroxy, aryl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C_1 - C_6 , dialkylamino wherein the alkyl is C_1 - C_6 , acylamino, C_1 - C_6 alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl and a group of formula (II):



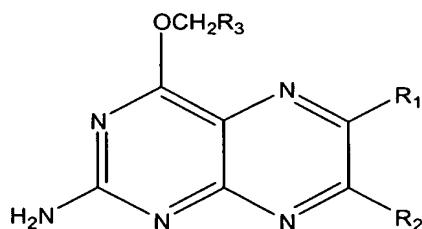
R_3 is (a) phenyl; (b) a cyclic group having at least one 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, optionally with a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring fused thereto, wherein each heterocyclic ring has at least one hetero atom chosen from O, N, or S; or (c) a phenyl group or a cyclic group, said cyclic group optionally with a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring fused thereto, which is substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of halo, hydroxy, aryl, C_1 - C_6 alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, polycyclic aryl alkyl containing 2 to 4 aromatic rings wherein the alkyl is a C_1 - C_6 , C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl,

C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, aryloxy, acyloxy, acyloxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, dialkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, acylamino, ureido, thioureido, carboxy, carboxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, azido, cyano, cyano C₁-C₆ alkyl, formyl, acyl, dialkoxy alkyl wherein the alkoxy and alkyl are independently C₁-C₆, aminoalkyl wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, and SO_nR' wherein n=0, 1, 2 or 3, R' is H, a C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
with the proviso that R₁ and R₂ are not simultaneously hydrogen;
and administering to the mammal an effective amount of an antineoplastic alkylating agent which causes cytotoxic lesions at the O⁶-position of guanine.

17. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein R₃ is phenyl or a phenyl group substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of halo, hydroxy, aryl, C₁-C₆ alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, polycyclic aryl alkyl containing 2 to 4 aromatic rings wherein the alkyl is a C₁-C₆, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, aryloxy, acyloxy, acyloxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, dialkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, acylamino, ureido, thioureido, carboxy, carboxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, azido, cyano, cyano C₁-C₆ alkyl, formyl, acyl, dialkoxy alkyl wherein the alkoxy and alkyl are independently C₁-C₆, aminoalkyl wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, and SO_nR' wherein n=0, 1, 2 or 3, R' is H, a C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

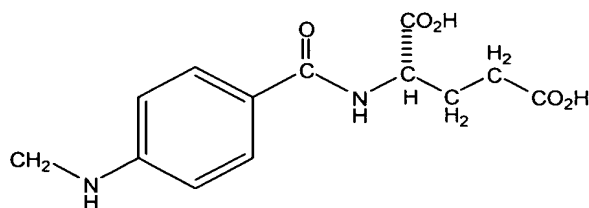
18.-30. (Canceled)

31. (Original) A method for treating tumor cells in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an amount effective to reduce the O⁶-alkylguanine-DNA alkyltransferase activity in the mammal of a compound of formula (I):



(I);

wherein R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, carboxyl, formyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ carboxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ formyl alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, acyloxy, acyloxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, halo, hydroxy, aryl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, dialkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, acylamino, C₁-C₆ alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, and a group of formula (II):



(II);

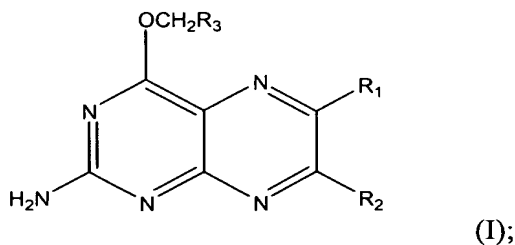
R₃ is (a) phenyl or (b) a cyclic group having at least one 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, optionally with a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring fused thereto, wherein each heterocyclic ring has at least one hetero atom chosen from O, N, or S; or (c) a phenyl group or a cyclic group, said cyclic group optionally with a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring fused thereto, which is substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, aryl, C₁-C₆ alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, polycyclic aryl alkyl containing 2 to 4 aromatic rings wherein the alkyl is a C₁-C₆, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, aryloxy, acyloxy, acyloxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, dialkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, acylamino, ureido, thioureido, carboxy, carboxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, azido, cyano, cyano C₁-C₆ alkyl, formyl, acyl, dialkoxy alkyl wherein the alkoxy and alkyl are

independently C₁-C₆, aminoalkyl wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, and SO_nR' wherein n=0, 1, 2 or 3, R' is H, a C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
with the proviso that R₁ and R₂ are not simultaneously hydrogen;
and administering to the mammal an effective amount of an antineoplastic alkylating agent which causes cytotoxic lesions at the O⁶-position of guanine.

32. (Original) The method of claim 31, wherein R₃ is phenyl or a phenyl group substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of halo, hydroxy, aryl, C₁-C₆ alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, polycyclic aryl alkyl containing 2 to 4 aromatic rings wherein the alkyl is a C₁-C₆, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, aryloxy, acyloxy, acyloxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, dialkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, acylamino, ureido, thioureido, carboxy, carboxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, azido, cyano, cyano C₁-C₆ alkyl, formyl, acyl, dialkoxy alkyl wherein the alkoxy and alkyl are independently C₁-C₆, aminoalkyl wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, and SO_nR' wherein n=0, 1, 2 or 3, R' is H, a C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

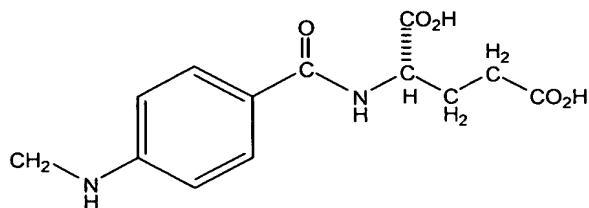
33.-39. (Canceled)

40. (Original) A method of inhibiting the reaction of O⁶-alkylguanine-DNA-alkyltransferase with an alkylated DNA comprising reacting the O⁶-alkylguanine-DNA-alkyltransferase with the compound of formula (I):



wherein R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, carboxyl, formyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ carboxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ formyl alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, acyloxy, acyloxyalkyl wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, halo, hydroxy, aryl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, dialkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆,

acylamino, C₁-C₆ alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, and a group of formula (II):



(II);

R₃ is (a) phenyl or (b) a cyclic group having at least one 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, optionally with a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring fused thereto, wherein each heterocyclic ring has at least one hetero atom chosen from O, N, or S; or (c) a phenyl group or a cyclic group, said cyclic group optionally with a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring fused thereto, which is substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, aryl, C₁-C₆ alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, polycyclic aryl alkyl containing 2 to 4 aromatic rings wherein the alkyl is a C₁-C₆, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, aryloxy, acyloxy, acyloxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, dialkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, acylamino, ureido, thioureido, carboxy, carboxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, azido, cyano, cyano C₁-C₆ alkyl, formyl, acyl, dialkoxy alkyl wherein the alkoxy and alkyl are independently C₁-C₆, aminoalkyl wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, and SO_nR' wherein n=0, 1, 2 or 3, R' is H, a C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
with the proviso that R₁ and R₂ are not simultaneously hydrogen;

41. (Original) The method of claim 40, wherein R₃ is phenyl or a phenyl group substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of halo, hydroxy, aryl, C₁-C₆ alkyl substituted aryl, nitro, polycyclic aryl alkyl containing 2 to 4 aromatic rings wherein the alkyl is a C₁-C₆, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, aryloxy, acyloxy, acyloxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, amino, monoalkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, dialkylamino wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, acylamino, ureido, thioureido, carboxy, carboxy C₁-C₆ alkyl, azido, cyano, cyano

C₁-C₆ alkyl, formyl, acyl, dialkoxyl wherein the alkoxy and alkyl are independently C₁-C₆, aminoalkyl wherein the alkyl is C₁-C₆, and SO_nR' wherein n=0, 1, 2 or 3, R' is H, a C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

42.-48. (Canceled)